

FRANK B. CONVERSE'S

NEW AND COMPLETE

Method for the Banjo

WITH OR WITHOUT A MASTER.

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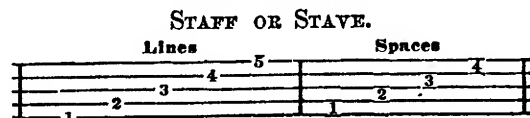
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ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLES OF MUSIC.

CHAPTER I.

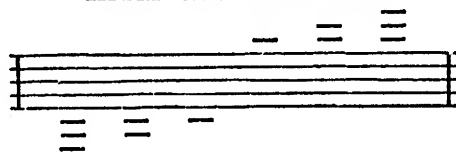
RUDIMENTS.

MUSIC is written on five parallel lines and in their intermediate spaces. The lines and spaces collectively taken are called a *Staff* or *Stave*. These five lines and spaces make up nine degrees.



If a greater range of tones be required, either above or below the Staff, *Added* or *Leger Lines* are used.

ADDED OR LEGER LINES.



Melody is a succession of single musical sounds or tones following each other, according to the rules of good taste.

Harmony is: several sounds combined and played together.

Musical Sounds are represented, as to their comparative length, by characters called *notes*, of which there are seven varieties. These

notes, placed upon the degrees of the staff, which are named after the first seven Letters of the Alphabet, viz., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, show the differences of pitch, and fixes the position of the letters upon it.

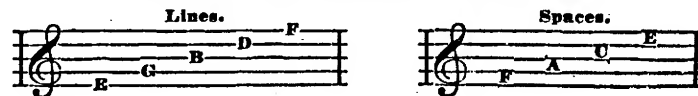
G OR TREBLE CLEF.



NOTE. This is the only Clef used for Banjo music.

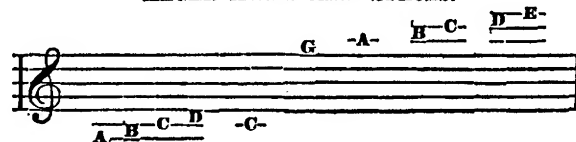
The letters upon the staff are reckoned from the Clef line, (second line), which is G, thus: ascending you say, G, A, B, C, &c.; descending, you reckon backwards, thus, G, F, E, D, &c.

NAMES OF THE DEGREES OF THE STAFF.



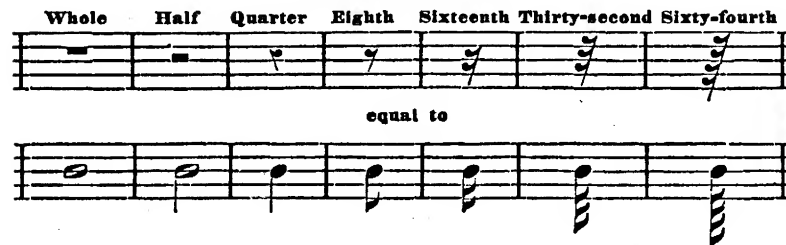
NOTE. The letters in the spaces spell the word *Face*.

LEGER LINES AND SPACES.



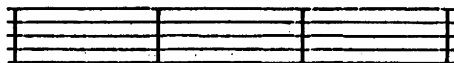
All notes have corresponding *Rests* (marks of silence) of equal duration of time.

TABLE OF RESTS.



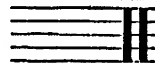
Music is divided into equal portions, called *measures*, represented to the eye by short bars drawn across the Staff.

MEASURES.



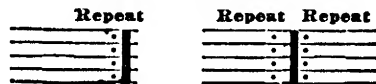
A *Double Bar* placed at the end, denotes that the piece is finished. When found at any other place, it denotes that a part of the tune, or the preceding strain is finished.

DOUBLE BAR.



Dots placed on either side of a double bar, indicate that the strain on the same side with the dots is to be repeated.

DOTTED DOUBLE BARS.



The *Pause* \frown , placed either over or under a note, signifies that duration of time can be increased according to the wish of the performer.

PAUSE.



CHAPTER II.

Time is dividing sounds into equal parts or quantities.

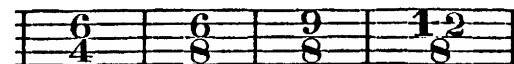
There are three varieties of time; viz., *Common Time*, *Triple Time* and *Compound Time*.

4 VARIETIES OF COMMON TIME.

3 VARIETIES OF TRIPLE TIME



FOUR VARIETIES OF COMPOUND TIME.



The *upper figure* indicates the number of parts in a measure, the *lower figure* the kind of note that fills each of the parts.

A *Dot* placed immediately after a note, adds one half to its original value of time.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF NOTES AND THEIR COMPARATIVE VALUE.

Whole Note



Half Notes



Quarter Notes



Eighth Notes



Sixteenth Notes



Thirty-second Notes.



Sixty-fourth Notes.



properly constructed Banjoes, they answer all purposes.) For the fifth string get a fine, Violin E string.

MANNER OF TUNING THE BANJO.

Tune 4th string to A. (Tuning Fork or Piano.) Place a finger on the 4th string at the 7th fret, which makes E, tune the third string in unison. Then place a finger on the 3d string at the 4th fret, making G \sharp , tune the second string in unison. Then place a finger on the 2d string at the 3d fret, tune the first string in unison. Tune the 5th string an octave above the 3d string.

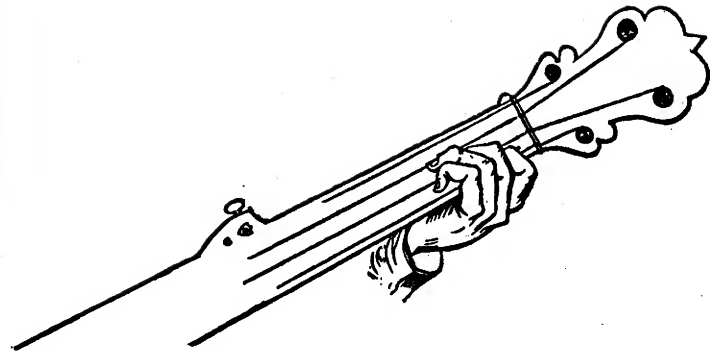
THE BANJO IN TUNE.

Open Strings.



MANNER OF HOLDING THE BANJO.

Sit in an easy upright position, neither too high nor too low, the Banjo resting on the front of the thigh, the neck inclined upwards, and a little forward, resting in the fork of the left hand, formed by the thumb and forefinger. The thumb should be kept pretty well under the neck, although it has no fixed position. Elevate the elbow a little, thus enabling the fingers to stop the strings with ease.



RIGHT HAND.

The right fore arm rests upon the rim, about four or five inches from the tail piece. Partly close the hand, allowing the first finger (nail) to rest upon the first string. The thumb a little curved and hanging on the fifth string. The position of the *fingers* is never changed in playing Banjo style, the hand being moved from the wrist. The first finger projects a little from the remaining fingers, striking the strings like a hammer. The thumb can be moved at pleasure.

NOTE.—To bring the fingers in proper position, hold a pen-knife in the closed fingers. The first finger slightly projecting but held close beside the second finger.

DIAGRAM No. 3.

POSITION OF THE RIGHT HAND.



CHAPTER IV.

SIGNS FOR FINGERING. BANJO STYLE.

Right hand.

× Thumb — 1 1st finger.

A waved line, thus,



placed either over or under a collection of notes (generally triplets) indicates that they are to be played by sliding the first finger (nail) across the strings, making the required notes, commencing at the lowest note and sliding upwards.

Triplet of the same notes, thus,



are generally made upon two strings, with the × and 1st finger.

Right hand fingering is written under the notes.

Left hand.

o, open string; 1, 1st finger; 2, 2d finger; 3, 3d finger; 4, 4th finger.

In order to facilitate execution it often becomes necessary to sound a note by pulling the strings with a finger of the left hand. Notes to be made in this manner are marked thus: 1, 2, 3, 4, the number in the half circle indicating the finger required for pulling the string.

Left hand fingering is written above the notes.

HARMONICS.

Left hand fingering the same as in ordinary playing.

Right hand.

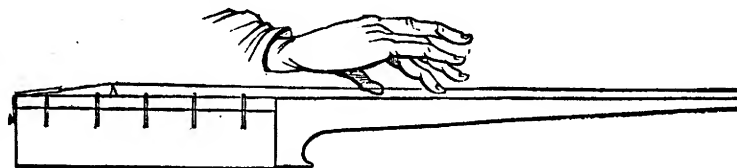
Place the ball of the second finger lightly on the string at the 13th fret, strike the string with the thumb under the hand and immediately upon striking raise the finger quickly from the string. In fingering the strings with the left hand, the right hand must be moved accord-

ingly, always keeping the ball of the second finger of the right hand, 13 frets from the stopped note.

Harmonics sound one octave above the written notes.

DIAGRAM No. 4.

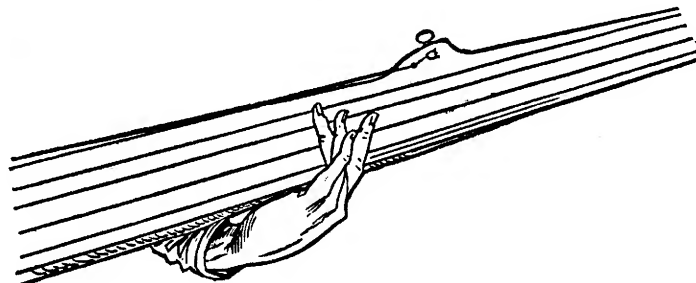
POSITION OF THE RIGHT HAND IN HARMONICS.



LEFT HAND HARMONICS.

There are several harmonic sounds, or (properly speaking) positions which for convenience are made with the left hand by placing the third finger (L H) lightly across the strings, and striking the required strings with the right hand near the bridge. The positions for obtaining these harmonics are at the 7th, 12th, and 19th frets, and on the head about the distance of an inch from the Rim. also on the 5th string opposite the 20th fret.

DIAGRAM No. 5.



A *Chord* is, three or more sounds played together as one.

CHORDS.

EXAMPLE.



Harp Chords are used in both Banjo and Guitar styles. The notes comprising the chord are played in rapid succession one after the other from the lowest note upwards.

HARP CHORDS.

Written.



Effect.



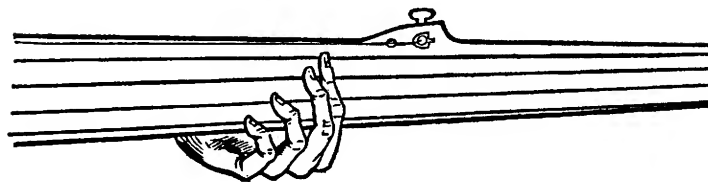
Barre Chords are used in both Banjo and Guitar styles. To make a *Barré*, press the first finger of the left hand across the strings at the required position, the thumb under and pressing the neck directly opposite the first finger, leaving the remaining fingers free to stop the strings when desired.

BARRE CHORDS.



DIAGRAM No. 6.

POSITION OF LEFT HAND IN MAKING A BARRE.



CHAPTER V.

The *Triplet* is three notes with a figure 3 and a slur placed over them, thus:



They must be played in the time of two of the same kind of notes.

TRIPLETS.



Appoggiaturas or Grace Notes are small notes placed before notes of the usual size, and are to be played as quick as possible, joining them to the note before which they are written. They must not effect the regular time of the measure in which they are found. [Explained more fully hereafter.]

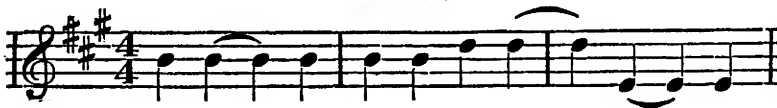
APPOGGIATURAS OR GRACE NOTES.



THE TIE.

Often in a piece of music we find notes written that are not intended to be struck. They are always notes occupying the same position on the staff, and are distinguished from the others by the Tie, \frown or \smile , placed so as to extend from the first note to the one effected. The first note only is to be struck and the time of the other counted.

EXAMPLE.

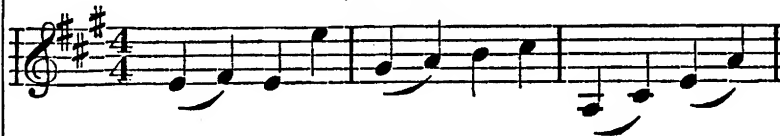


THE SLUR.

The Slur is indicated by the same sign as that used for the tie, viz., \frown or \smile . The difference between the two is easily distinguished by observing the notes affected by them. "Tied" notes occupy the same degree of the staff, while slurred notes do not. Of the notes affected, strike the first one with the right hand, and make the second

with a finger of the left hand, striking down upon the string with sufficient force to cause the necessary vibration.

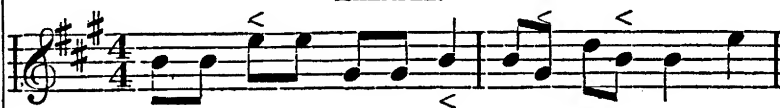
EXAMPLE.



ACCENT.

Accented notes are those which are sounded louder and more distinct than others. Each variety of time has its accented counts, viz., in $\frac{4}{4}$ the first and third counts are accented, in $\frac{2}{4}$ the first count, in $\frac{3}{4}$ the first count, in $\frac{6}{8}$ the first and fourth counts, and so on. When other notes are designed to be accented, they are written as in the following example.

EXAMPLE.



CHAPTER VI.

DIFFERENT KEYS OF MUSIC; SCALES, &c.

The *Tonic* or *Key Note* of a piece is the principal or starting note of the scale in which the piece is written. This note is determined by the signature, which is, either flats or sharps placed at the beginning

of a piece. If the signature be composed of *sharps* you ascertain the *key-note* (major) by reckoning from the last (right hand) sharp, *one degree above*. If composed of *flats*, the *key-note* (major) is *four degrees below* the last (right hand) flat.

Natural Keys have no signature, requiring neither flats or sharps. Of these there are only two, viz., C major and A minor.

SCALES.

A series of sounds ascending or descending in a regular fixed manner is called a scale.

There are three varieties of scales, viz.: *Major*, *Minor*, and *Chromatic*.

MAJOR AND MINOR.

The *intervals* in the major scale are *fixed*, and are the same ascending or descending. They consist of *five tones* and *two half-tones*, the half-tones being always found between the 3d and 4th, and 7th, and 8th of the scale.

The *Minor Scales* differ from the major scales in the position of their semitones. In *ascending* minor scales the semitones are between the 2d and 3d, and 7th and 8th sounds. In *descending*, between the 5th and 6th, and 3d and 2d sounds.

NOTE. Each signature gives the *descending* minor scale, while *accidentals* must be used to form the ascending scale.

A *Chromatic Scale* is one composed entirely of semitones.

DIFFERENT SIGNATURES, OR KEYS.

SHARPS. MAJOR.



MINOR.

FLATS. MAJOR.



MINOR.

CHROMATIC SCALE FOR THE BANJO.

Three Octaves.



FAVORITE KEYS.

The Banjo can be played in any key, but, like the Guitar, it has its favorite ones, or those easiest of execution, viz., A, [three sharps,] E, [four sharps,] D, [two sharps,] G, [one sharp,] A minor, [natural signature,] and F# minor, [three sharps.]

CHAPTER VII.

THE TURN, ∞.

The turn is composed of four notes, with but one note written. It begins with the first note above, extends one note below, and ends on the one over which the turn is written.

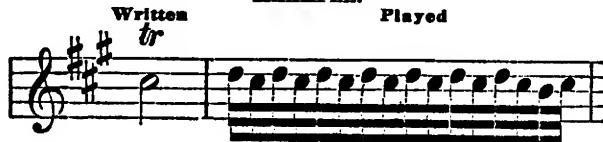
It is generally played by striking the first note and slurring the others.

EXAMPLE.



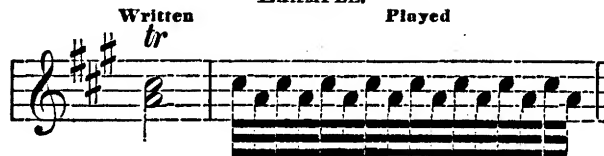
A *Trill* embraces as many different notes as the turn. To execute it, play the first two notes as rapidly as possible one after the other during the principal part of the time required, finishing with the turn.

EXAMPLE.



In trilling two written notes commence with the upper note, and end with the lower note.

EXAMPLE.



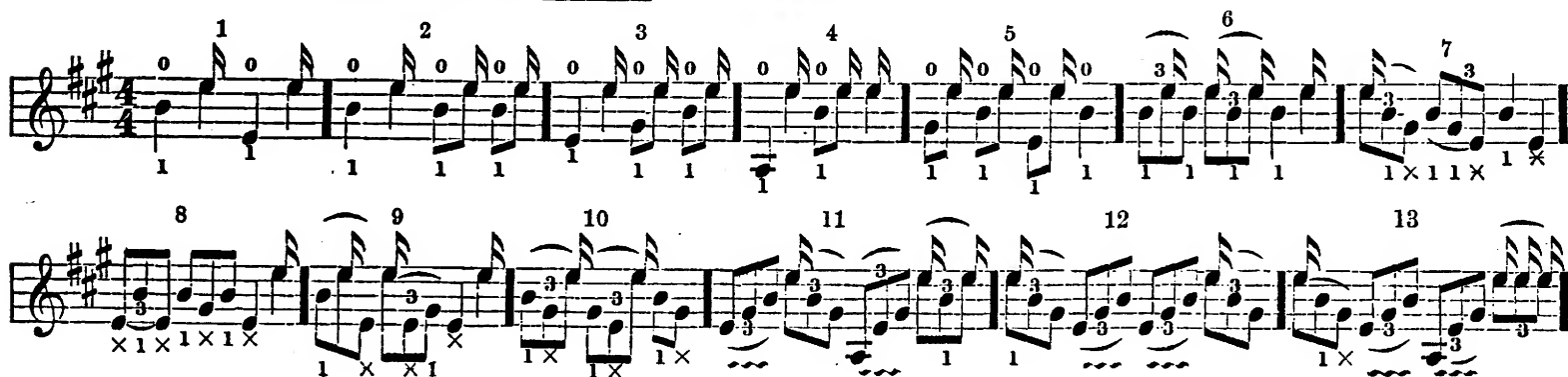
TRILLS FOR RIGHT HAND PRACTICE.



EXERCISES.

FOR FAMILIARIZING THE RIGHT HAND WITH ALL OF THE STRINGS.

NOTE. Four beats or counts in each measure, a count for each quarter note or its equivalent. Each measure comprises an exercise.



CHAPTER VIII.

KEY OF A MAJOR.—SIGNATURE THREE SHARPS.

(NATURAL KEY OF THE BANJO.)

4th String. 3rd String. 2nd String. 1st String. 2nd String. 3rd String. 4th String.

0 2 2 4 0 2 0 1 0 7* 9* 10* 4 2 1 0 1 0 2 0 4 2 2 0

JUBA.

Counts: 1 and, 2 and 3 and, 4 and,

OLD SEVENTY-SIX. Dance.

EXERCISE.*

(FOUR COUNTS TO THE MEASURE.)

DANCE.

The image displays three staves of musical notation for the 'Dance' section of 'The Merry Widow'. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 above the notes. There are also 'X' marks below some notes, likely indicating specific techniques or positions. The first staff begins with a '0' above the first note, followed by a sequence of notes and rests. The second staff continues the melody with similar notation. The third staff concludes the section with a double bar line. The overall style is characteristic of early 20th-century musical notation.

RAMSEY'S JIG.

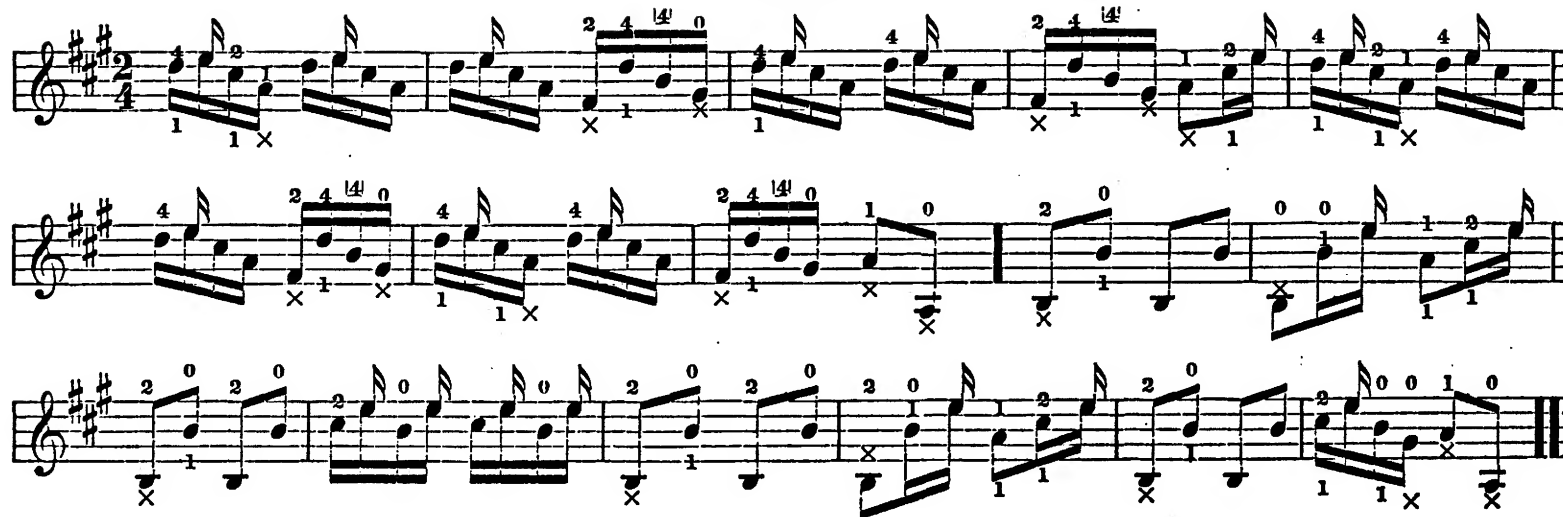
EXERCISE.

(TWO COUNTS TO THE MEASURE.)

The first staff of music is in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 2/4 time. It contains 16 measures. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and fingerings (1, 2, 4, 0). There are also 'X' marks below the staff in measures 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16, indicating specific fret positions or techniques. The staff ends with a double bar line.

* The pupil will practice each measure of the exercises until thoroughly acquired, as they contain all the different passages embraced in the piece following.

JIG.



HARD TIMES.

EXERCISE.

(INTRODUCING THE TRIPLET.)

Counts: 1, 2, 3, 4.





RURAL WALK AROUND. Dance.

EXERCISE.

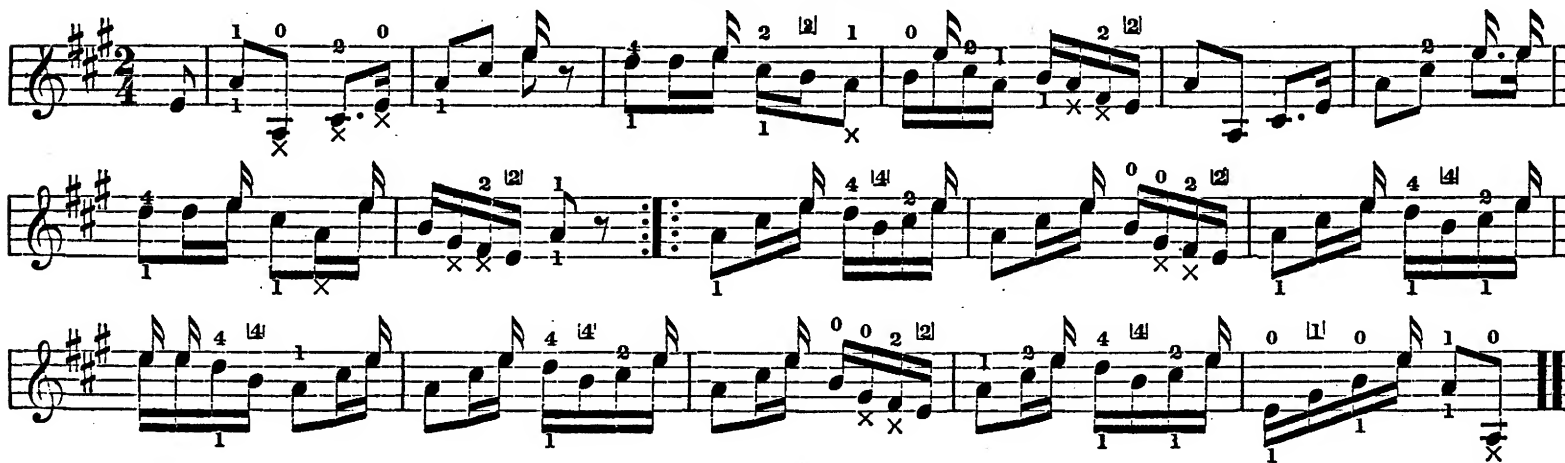
(INTRODUCING DOTTED NOTES.)

NOTE.—[The easiest manner of counting time is by saying, "One, and two, and three, and four, and," in Four-Four time,—and, "One, and two, and," in Two-Four time.—Where dotted notes are met with, slightly accent the note before which the dot occurs. It will assist you in giving to the note the proper amount of time.]

Counts: and 1, and 2, and



Walk Around.



SILVER LAKE WALTZ.

EXERCISE.

(THREE COUNTS TO THE MEASURE.)

Counts: 1 and, 2 and, 3 and

3 and



WALTZ.



* Refer to musical Terms.

BULLY FOR ALL. Irish Jig.

EXERCISE.

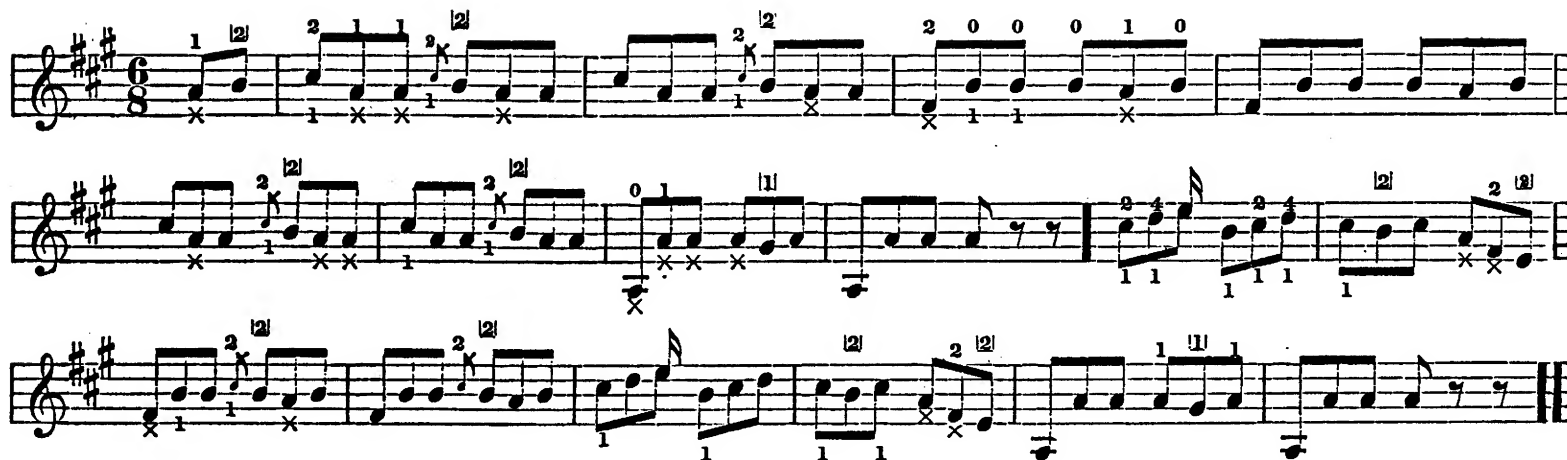
INTRODUCING THE APPOGGIATURA OR GRACE NOTE.

(SIX COUNTS TO THE MEASURE.)

Counts: 5, 6, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.



JIG.



WALK INTO THE PARLOR.

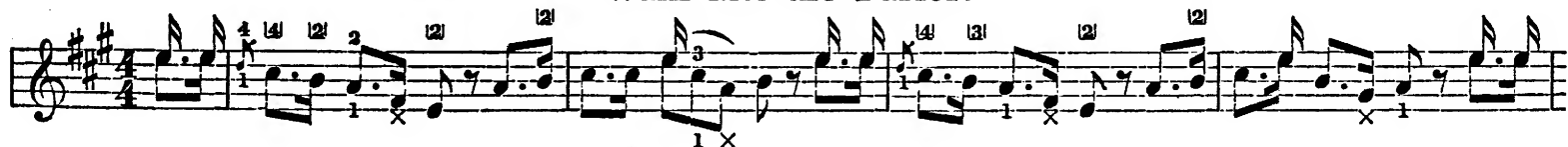
EXERCISE.

NORM.—(To execute the following Appoggiatura, place the first and second fingers on 1st and 2d strings, stopping A and C, place fourth finger on 1st string stopping D,—strike D, (the appoggiatura) and immediately pull the string with the fourth finger, making C.)

4 and, 1 and, 2 and, 3 and, 4 and,



Walk into the Parlor.





PHILADELPHIA JIG.

EXERCISE.

Counts: 1 and, 2 and, 3 and, 4 and,



JIG.



* 1st. 2nd.

1st. 2nd.

* RULE.—First time through, end the strain with this measure, upon the repetition, omit measure marked "1st" and play measure marked "2nd."

LUKE WEST'S WALK AROUND. Dance.

EXERCISE.

(INTRODUCING THE NAIL SLIDE.)

Counts: 1 and, 2 and,

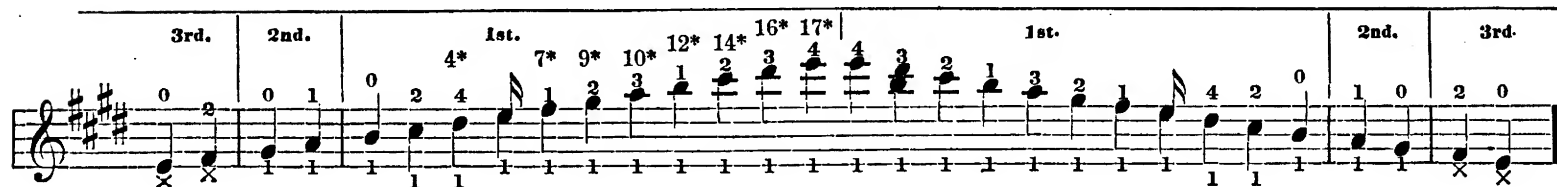
DANCE.

CHAPTER IX.

KEY OF E MAJOR. SIGNATURE FOUR SHARPS.

THE DS MUST BE PLAYED ONE SEMITONE HIGHER THAN IN THE KEY OF A.

SCALE.



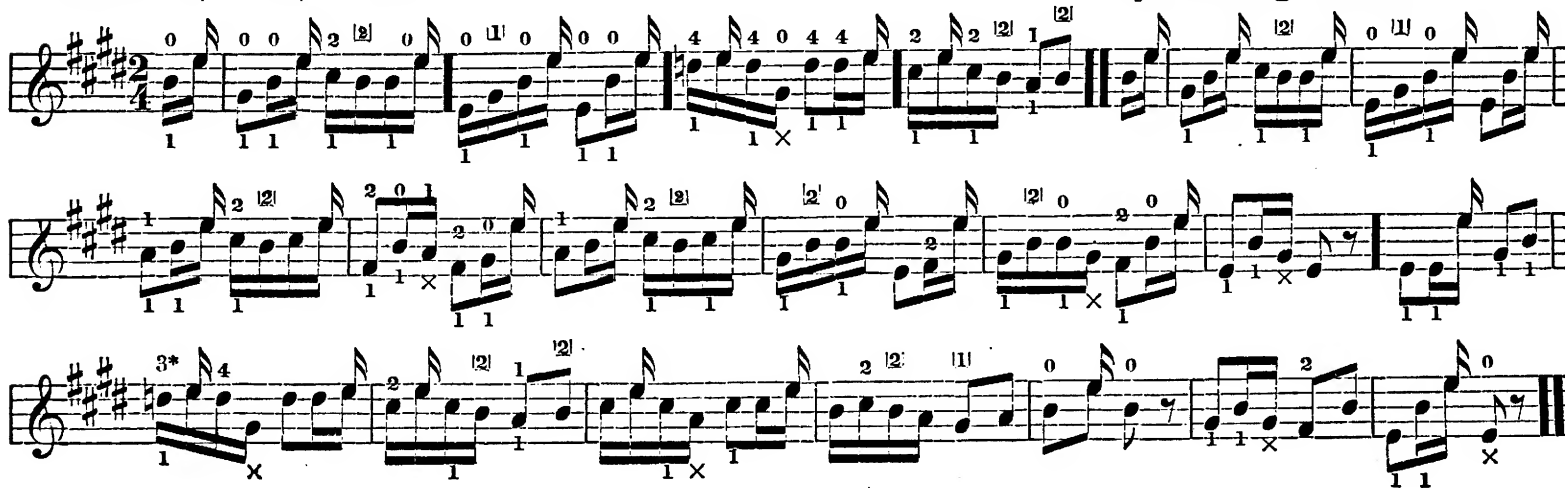
LYNCHBURG TOWN.

EXERCISE.

(INTRODUCING THE NATURAL.)

Counts: and, 1 and, 2 and

Lynchburg Town.



SPRING JIG.

EXERCISE.

(INTRODUCING THE SLIDING TRIPLET.)

Counts: 1 and, 2 and, 3 and, 4 and,

Counts: 1 and, 2 and, 3 and, 4 and, JIG.

Slide.

Fine.

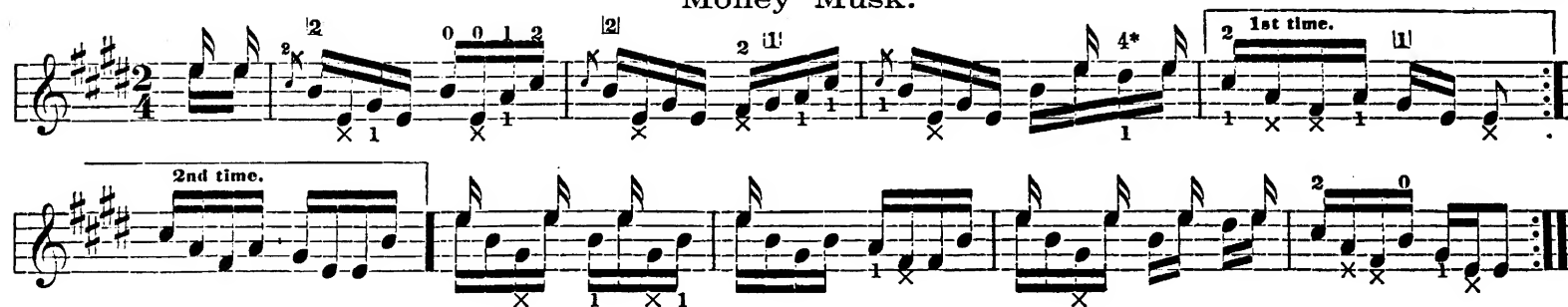
D. O.

MONEY MUSK.

EXERCISE.

Counts, 1 and, 2 . . . and

Money Musk.



JORDON.

Counts, 1 and, 2 and, 3 and, 4 and,

EXERCISE.



Jordon.

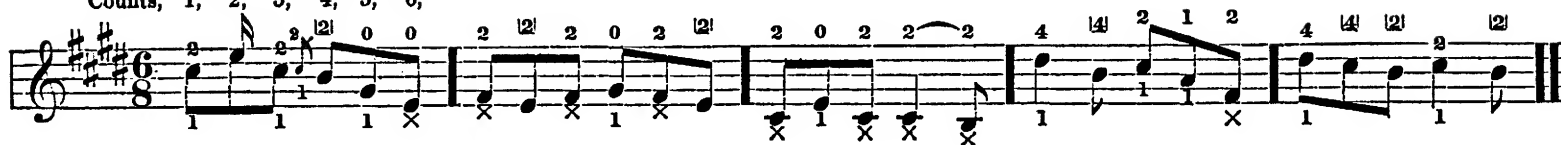


ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

(SIX COUNTS TO THE MEASURE; ONE BEAT TO THREE COUNTS.)

EXERCISE.

Counts, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,



St. Patrick's Day.



CHAPTER X.

KEY OF D MAJOR. SIGNATURE TWO SHARPS.

THE G'S AND D'S MUST BE PLAYED ONE SEMITONE LOWER THAN IN THE KEY OF E.

SCALE.

WHACK ROW DE DOW.

EXERCISE.

Counts: 1 and, 2 and, 3 and, 4 and

Whack Row de dow.

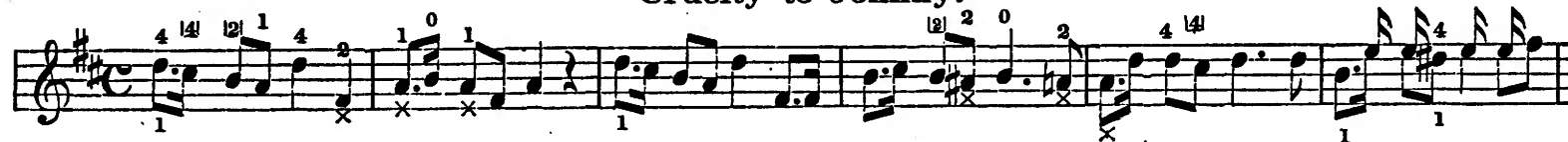
CRUELTY TO JOHNNY. Comic Duett.

EXERCISE.

Counts: 1 and, 2 and, 3 and, 4 and,



Cruelty to Johnny.



SCOTCH AIR.

EXERCISE.

Counts: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,

Scotch Air.





ANTIETAM JIG.

EXERCISE.

F. B. C.



JIG.

Counts, 1 and, 2 and



CHAPTER XI.

KEY OF G MAJOR. SIGNATURE ONE SHARP.

THE C's AND G's MUST BE PLAYED ONE SEMITONE LOWER THAN IN THE KEY OF A.

SCALE.

[illegible]

SPRIG OF SHELAH.

EXERCISE.

Counts, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,

OREGON REEL.

EXERCISE.

Counts, 1 and, 2 and, 3 and, 4 and,



REEL.



THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME.

EXERCISE.

Counts: 1 and, 2 and.

The girl I left behind me.

CHAPTER XII.

KEY OF F# MINOR. THE SAME SIGNATURE AS A MAJOR.

(OBSERVE CLOSELY THE SCALE.)

SCALE.

IRISHMAN'S SHANTY.

EXERCISE.

Counts : 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

The first system of musical notation for 'The Merry-Go-Round' is written on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 6/8 time signature. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with various fingerings indicated by numbers 1 through 4. There are several slurs and ties. The system ends with a double bar line.

Irishman's Shanty.

ANTIPAT JIG.

EXERCISE.

Counts: 1 and,

2 and,

Antipat Jig.

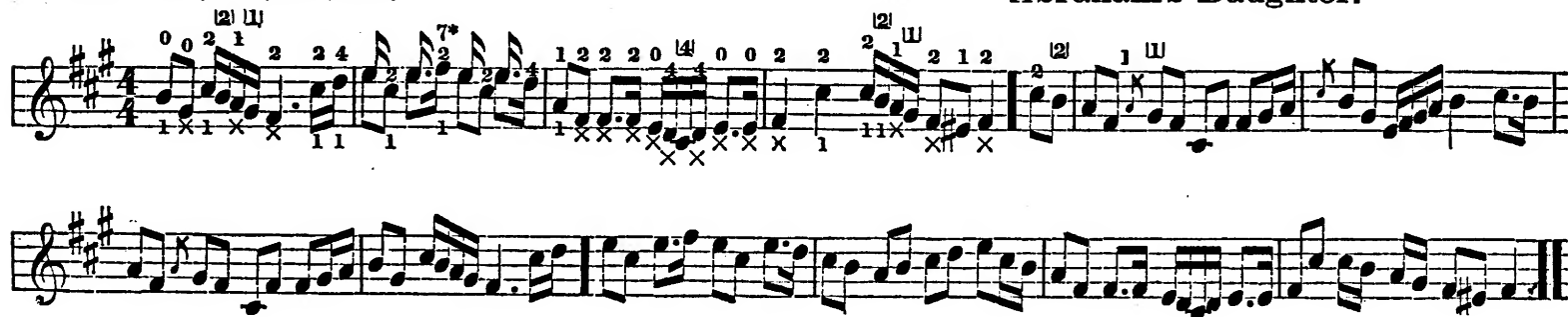


ABRAHAM'S DAUGHTER.

EXERCISE.

Counts: 1 and, 2 and, 3 and, 4 and,

Abraham's Daughter.



CHAPTER XIII.

KEY OF A MINOR. NATURAL SIGNATURE.

4th String.	3rd String.	2nd.	1st String.	1st String.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.
3*	0 2	0 1	0 1 4	7* 9* 10* 8* 6*	4 1 0	4 1 0	4 3 2 0	E

CUM PLUM GUM JIG.

EXERCISE. F. B. C. JIG.

JOHN ANDERSON. Jig.

EXERCISE.



JIG.



BLUE EAGLE JAIL.

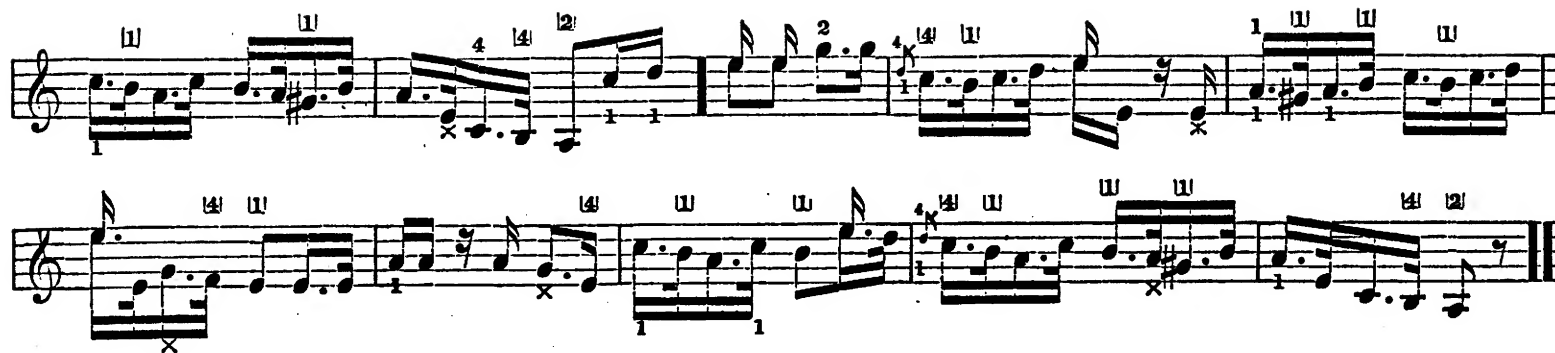
EXERCISE.

ARRANGED AS A JIG.



JIG.



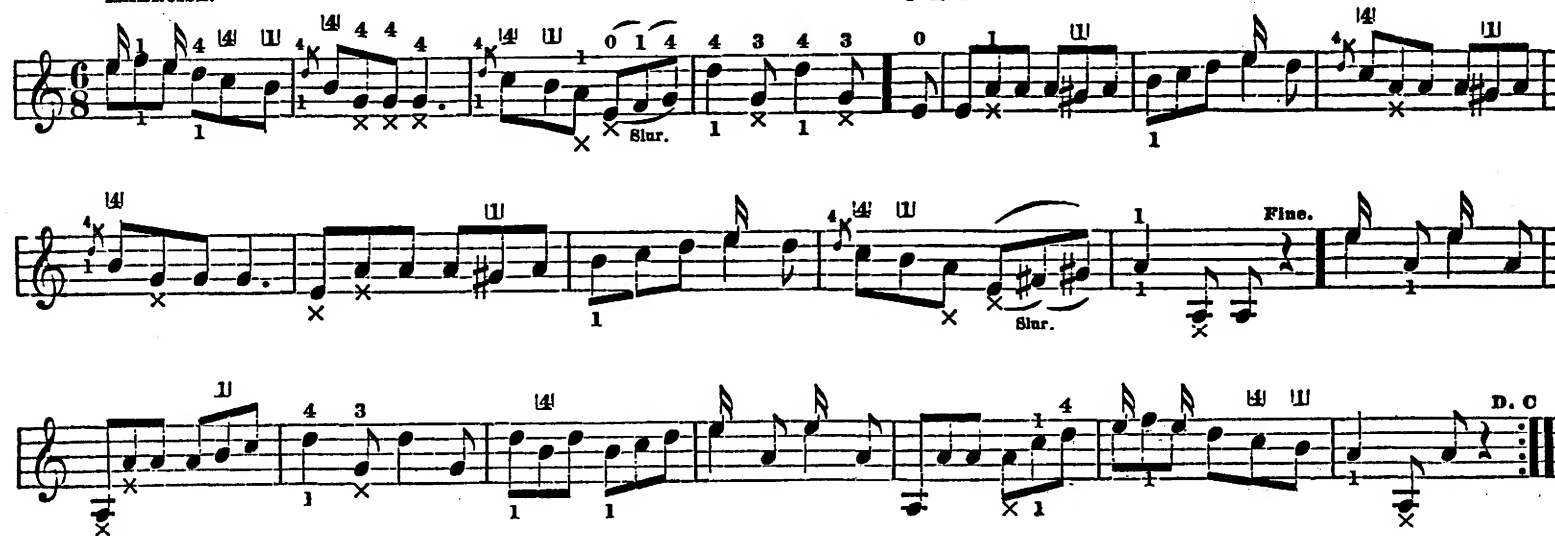


BLARNEY JIG. Irish.

F. B. C.

EXERCISE.

JIG.



CHAPTER XIV.

KEY OF E MINOR. SIGNATURE ONE SHARP.

SCALE.

The musical score for "The Rose Tree" is presented in a standard format. It includes a vocal melody line and a piano accompaniment line. The vocal line is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piano accompaniment is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is divided into three systems. The first system contains the first line of the song, the second system contains the second line, and the third system contains the third line. The vocal line is marked with "1st.", "2nd.", and "3rd." to indicate the different parts. The piano accompaniment is marked with "1st.", "2nd.", and "3rd." to indicate the different parts. The score is written in a clear, legible font, and the musical notation is accurate and easy to read.

MRS. GRUNDY.

EXERCISE.

Mrs. Grundy.

The image displays three staves of musical notation for a guitar exercise titled 'Mrs. Grundy'. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and bar lines. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0 through 4 above the notes. Chords are marked with 'X' below the staff. Some notes are marked with a dot below them. The exercise is divided into three measures by bar lines. The first measure contains two staves, the second measure contains one staff, and the third measure contains one staff. The notation is written in a style typical of early 20th-century guitar method books.

PEA NUT GAL.

EXERCISE.



Pea Nut Gal.

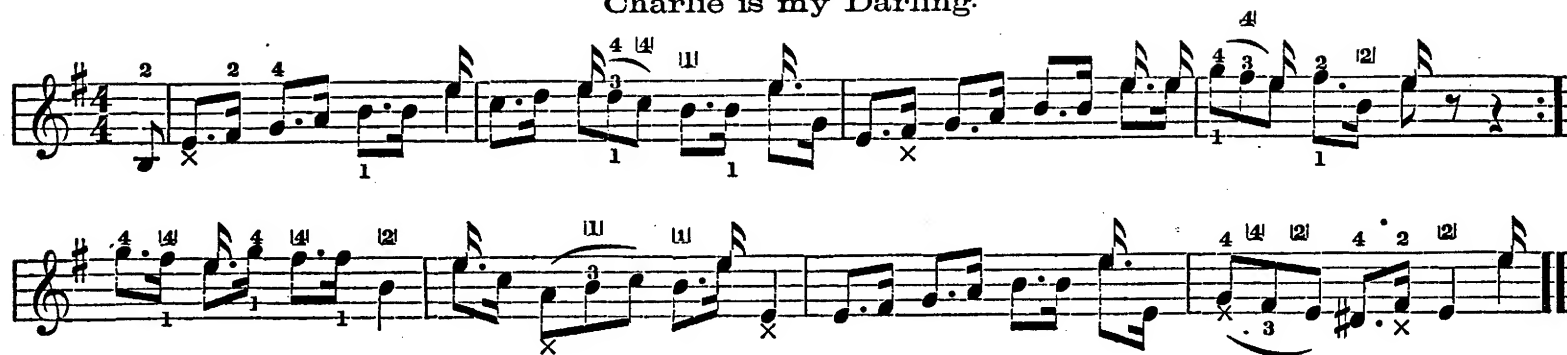


CHARLIE IS MY DARLING.

EXERCISE.



Charlie is my Darling.



MICKEY MALOONEY. Irish Jig.

EXERCISE.

Mickey Malooney.



GUITAR STYLE.

CHAPTER I.

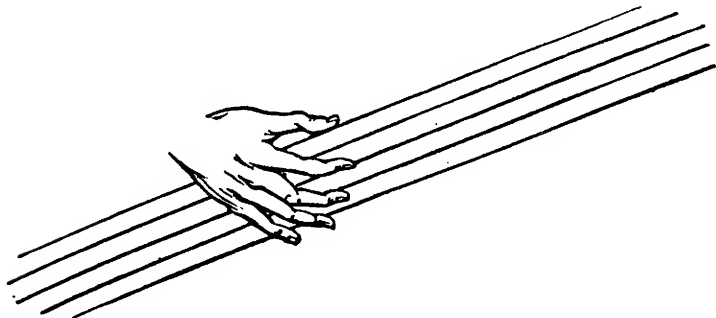
POSITION OF THE RIGHT HAND AND PROPER MANNER OF TOUCHING THE STRINGS; DIRECTIONS FOR FINGERING.

The forearm rests upon the instrument in the same position and manner as in playing the Banjo Style. All of the fingers are used, and are held a little curved over, and touching the strings about three inches from the bridge. Pull the strings with the points of the fingers and particularly avoid touching them with the nails.

To soften the sound move the hand forward, touching the strings almost directly over the rim.

POSITION OF THE RIGHT HAND.

DIAGRAM No. 7.



SIGNS FOR RIGHT HAND FINGERING, &c.

x Thumb; 1, 1st finger; 2, 2d finger; 3, 3rd finger; 4, 4th finger
Chords, having a waved line placed before them, thus:



are to be played in "Harp Style," i. e., playing the notes of the chord one after the other, in rapid succession, from the lowest note upwards.

Triplets, when the notes occur on the same degree of the staff, are to be executed with the first, second, and third fingers.

As a general rule, the strings are fingered thus, 3rd string, first finger; 2d string, second finger; 1st string, third finger; using the thumb for 4th and 5th strings. This rule seldom varies.

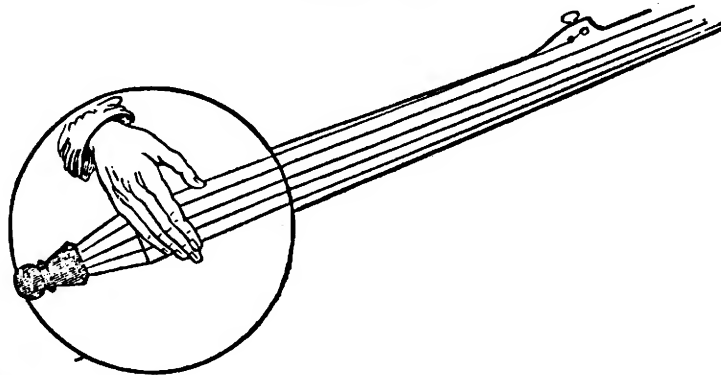
DRUM CHORDS.

These chords are frequently used in marches, for giving a drum-like effect to certain passages. They are designated by a * placed under them.

Straighten the fingers, keeping them together, raise the fore-arm from its position on the rim, bringing the hand in position across the strings, then, with a hammer-like movement, strike the strings near the bridge, making the desired chord.

POSITION OF RIGHT HAND IN DRUM CHORDS.

DIAGRAM No. 8.



EXERCISES IN CHORDS.

HARP CHORDS.*

Written.

Played.

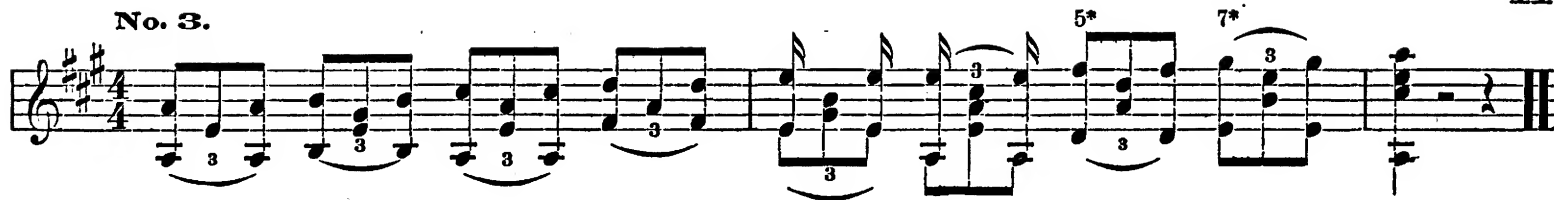
* Observe the same fingering throughout the Chord Exercises.

EXERCISES IN CHORDS.

No. 1.

No. 2.

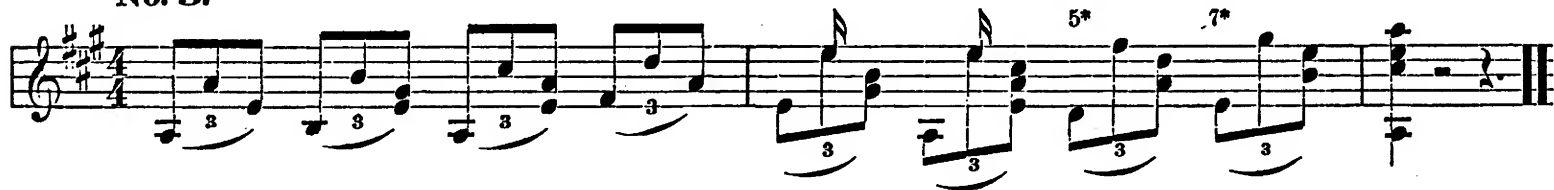
No. 3.



No. 4.



No. 5.



No. 6.



No. 7.



No. 8.



No. 9.



CHAPTER II.

KEY OF A MAJOR.

RULE.—When two notes occur that are found on the same string, make the upper one where it is written—and the other one on the next string.

NEW-YORK MARCH.

F. B. C.

EXERCISE.



MARCH.



Three staves of musical notation in treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), and 2/4 time. The first staff contains measures 1 through 12, with fingerings 4, 2, and 3 indicated. The second staff contains measures 13 through 24, with fingerings 3, 4, 3, and 4 indicated. The third staff contains measures 25 through 36, with fingerings 3, 4, and 4 indicated. The piece concludes with four asterisks (***) on the final measure.

DIADEM GALLOPADE.

EXERCISE.

A single staff of musical notation in treble clef, key of D major, and 2/4 time. It contains measures 1 through 10, featuring various fingerings (0, 2, 3, 4) and rests. The notation includes 'x' marks below the staff in measures 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9, likely indicating specific techniques or accents.

GALLOPADE.

Two staves of musical notation in treble clef, key of D major, and 2/4 time. The first staff contains measures 1 through 10, with fingerings 4, 1, and 4 indicated. The second staff contains measures 11 through 20, with a fingering of 4 indicated. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.



LILLY POLKA.

F. B. C.

EXERCISE.



POLKA.



FAIRY MAY.

45

Arranged expressly for this work.

Composed by HENRY TUCKER.



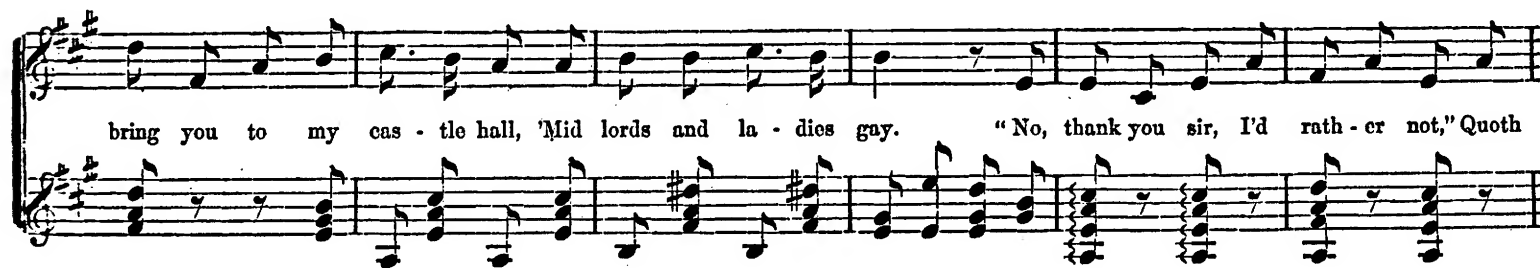
1. Come hith - er, lit - tle Fai - ry May, My

The first system of music is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a whole rest for four measures, followed by a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.



bride, if you will, be, I'll give you silks and sa - tins bright, Most beau - ti - ful to see; I'll

The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The lyrics are written below the upper staff. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes in the melody, with block chords in the accompaniment.



bring you to my cas - tle hall, 'Mid lords and la - dies gay. "No, thank you sir, I'd rath - er not," Quoth

The third system concludes the piece. The lyrics continue below the staff. The final measure of the system ends with a double bar line. The accompaniment uses various chordal textures throughout.

lit - tle Fai - ry May, "No, thank you sir, I'd rath - er not," Quoth lit - tle Fai - ry May.

CHORUS. Slow.

Fai - ry May, Quoth lit - tle Fai - ry May, "No, thank you sir, I'd rath - er not," Quoth lit - tle Fai - ry May.

2.

Says mother, "He's a proper youth:
Say yes, girl, there's a dea - rie;
Say no, Miss Pride? her father cried
I'd only like to hear ye!
But still for all that they could say,
And all that they could say,
"No thank you sir, I'd rather not,"
Quoth little Fairy May.

3.

Come, Fairy May, your words unsay,
You silly little goo - sie!
You know within your heart of hearts,
You would'nt like to loose me:
You'll never see me here again,
If once I go away:
"Well sir! and much I care for that!"
Quoth little Fairy May.

4.

Loose such a prize! her father cries,
Say yes—or else I'll make ye!
Her mother scolds—a willful chit!
I've half a mind to shake ye!
But still for all that they could do,
And all that they could say,
"No, thank you sir, I'd rather not,"
Quoth little Fairy May.

CHAPTER III.

47

KEY OF E MAJOR.

LA MEXICANA WALTZ.

F. B. C.

EXERCISE.



WALTZ.



VICTORY MARCH.

F. B. C.

EXERCISE.



MARCH.



First system of musical notation for 'Fanny Polka'. It consists of two staves in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first staff ends with a 'Fine.' marking. The second staff ends with a 'D. C.' (Da Capo) marking.

FANNY POLKA.

Har. 19*

EXERCISE.

Har. 19*

Second system of musical notation for 'Fanny Polka'. It includes various harmonic markings above the notes: 'Har. 12*' and 'Har. 19*'. Fingering numbers (1-4) are written above the notes. The system ends with a 'D. C.' marking.

POLKA.

Har. 19*

Third system of musical notation for 'Fanny Polka'. It includes various harmonic markings: 'Delicato.', 'Har. 12*', 'Har. 19*', 'Har. 10*', and 'D. C.'. Fingering numbers are present throughout the system.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

49

EXERCISE.



HOME, SWEET HOME.



HOME, SWEET HOME. Concluded.

charm from the skies seems to hal - low us there, Which seek thro' the
birds sing - ing gai - ly, that come at my call, Give me those with the

world, is ne'er met with else - - where. Home! Home! sweet, sweet
peace of mind, dear - - er than all. Home! Home! sweet, sweet

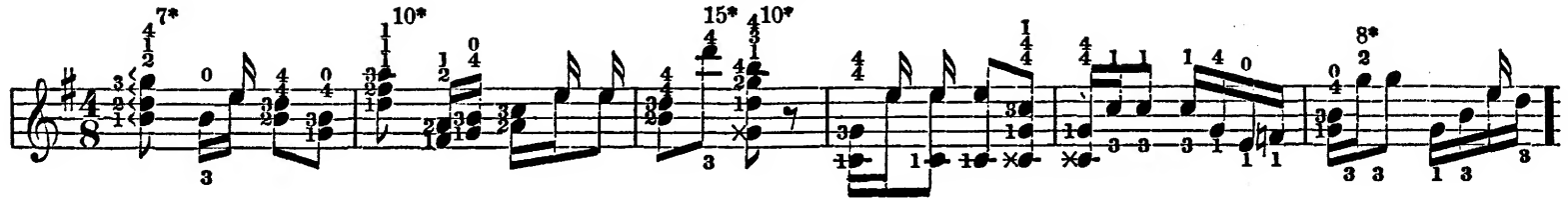
home! There's no..... place like home! There's no place like home.
home! There's no..... place like home! There's no place like home.

The musical score is written for voice and piano. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line in the left hand and a more melodic line in the right hand, often using triplets and sixteenth notes. The voice part is a simple melody that follows the lyrics. The score is divided into three systems, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment line. The first system ends with a repeat sign, and the second system ends with a double bar line. The third system concludes the piece with a final double bar line.

MAY POLKA.

51

EXERCISE.



POLKA.

F. B. C.



O NATIVE SCENES.

EXERCISE.

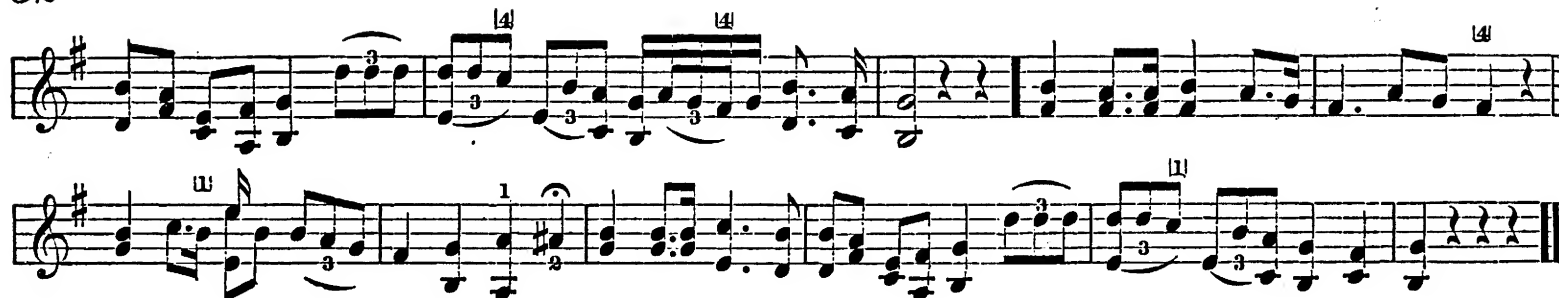
"BEATRICE DI TENDA."



O Native Scenes.

Andante Amoreoso.





CHAPTER V.
KEY OF D MAJOR.
FLOWER WALTZ.

F. B. C.

EXERCISE.



WALTZ.



MARCH FROM NORMA.

EXERCISE.



MARCH.

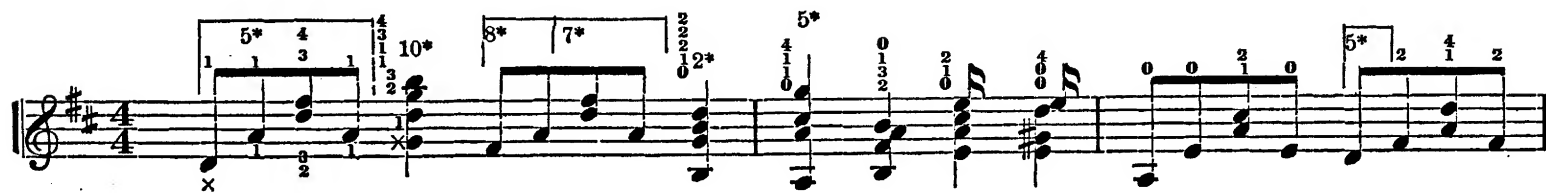


WHY DO SUMMER ROSES FADE.

ARRANGED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK.

COMPOSED BY GEORGE BARKER.

EXERCISE.



WHY DO SUMMER ROSES FADE.



bloom a - while as half a - fraid, To join our sum-mer greet-ing? Or do they on - ly bloom to tell, How

brief a sea - son love may dwell? Or do they on - ly bloom to tell, How brief a sea - son love may dwell?

2.

Then while summer roses last,
 Oh! let's be friends together,
 Summer time will soon be past,
 When Autumn leaves around us cast,
 And then comes wintry weather,—
 Surely as the summer day,
 Friendship, too, will pass away.

3.

But tho' summer roses fade,
 And love gives place to reason,
 Friendship pass without a sigh,
 And all on earth pass coldly bye,
 It's but a wintry season;
 And friendship, love, and roses too,
 he spring-time shall again renew.

DAISEY POLKA.

F. B. C.

EXERCISE.



POLKA.



CHAPTER VI.
KEY OF A MINOR.
FUNERAL MARCH.

F. B. C.

EXERCISE.



March.



TRANSPOSITION.

Every Banjoist should understand, and be perfectly familiar with the manner of transposing a piece of music from one key to another.

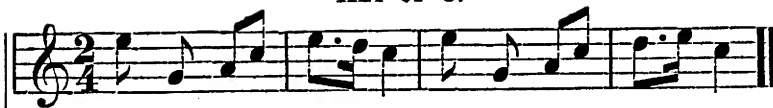
Music arranged for other instruments, can, in many instances, by transposition be adapted to the Banjo, and songs, when written too high or too low can thus be arranged to suit the voice.

RULE.

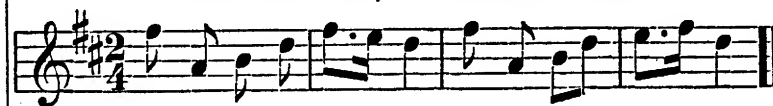
Ascertain the Key of the piece as written, and then the key into which you wish to transpose, then write each note of the tune as many degrees higher or lower on the staff as the new key note is higher or lower than the old one.

EXAMPLE.

KEY OF C.



TRANPOSED TO D, ONE DEGREE HIGHER.

TRANPOSED TO A (NATURAL KEY OF THE BANJO)
TWO DEGREES LOWER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MATT PEEL'S WALK AROUND.



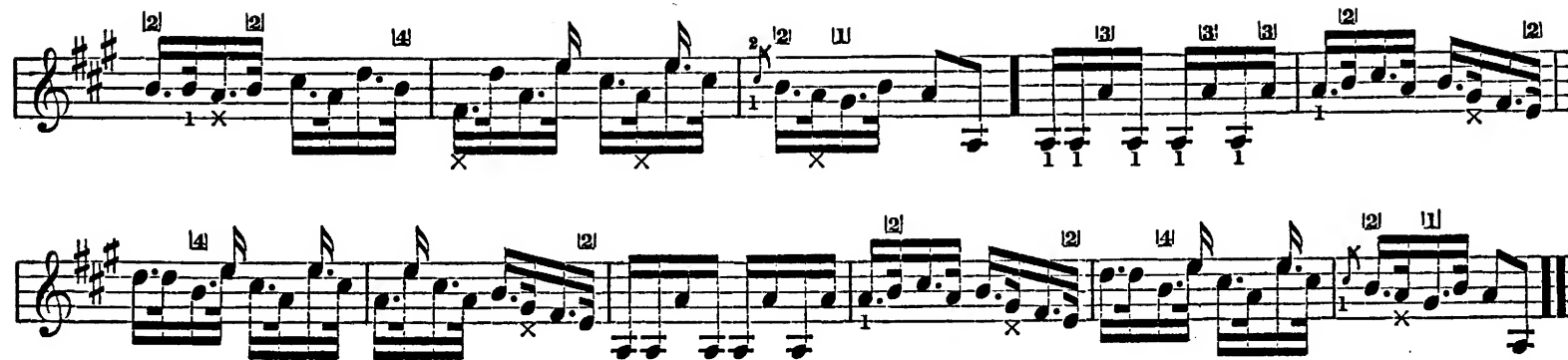


OPERATIC JIG.



BRIGHTON.





FOSTER'S JIG.



IRISH JIG.

MINOR.

1st.

2nd.

LUKE WEST'S WALK AROUND.

Quick.

DANCE.

tr

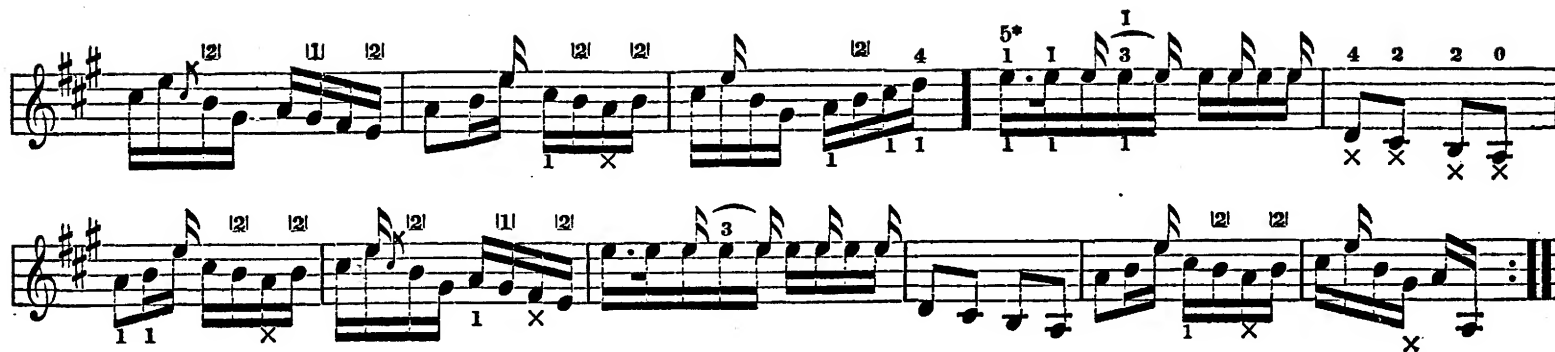
(Stop B, on second string, trill with the 1st and 2nd strings.)

WAIT FOR THE WAGGON. JIG.



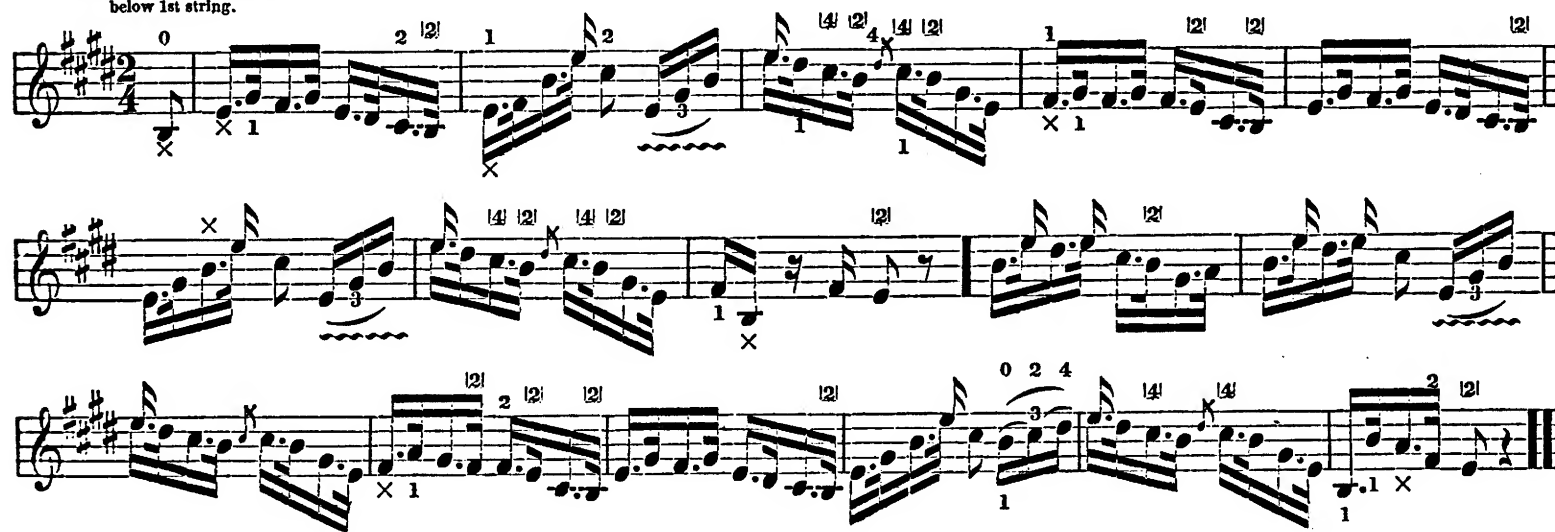
COTTON POD JIG.





BARLEY REEL.

(Tune 4th string to B, Octave
below 1st string.)



BRIGG'S FAVORITE JIG.

GUITAR FINGERING.

STACCATO, slow.

1 1 1 1 3 4 1 2 3 0 2 3 1 2 3 3 2

5(*) 5(*)

Fine.

D. C.

BRIGGS' JIG VARIED.

GUITAR FINGERING.

4 1 2 1 1 2 2 3 3 3

12* Har. — 19* — Fine. 5 (*) — 12* Har. 19* Har. Har. D. C.

ODD FELLOWS MARCH.

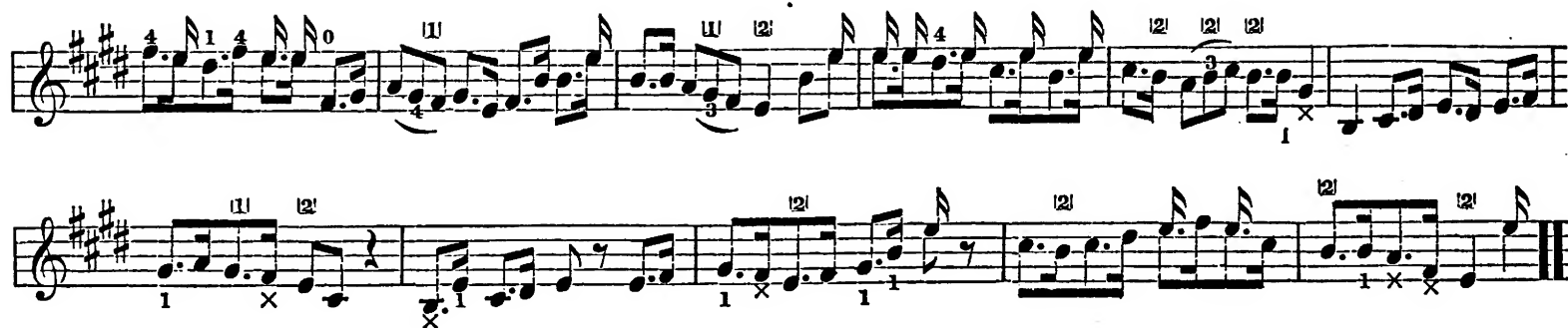
1st 2nd 1st 2nd 1st 2nd 1st 2nd D. C.

PEELS' CLOG DANCE.



ROOT HOG OR DIE.

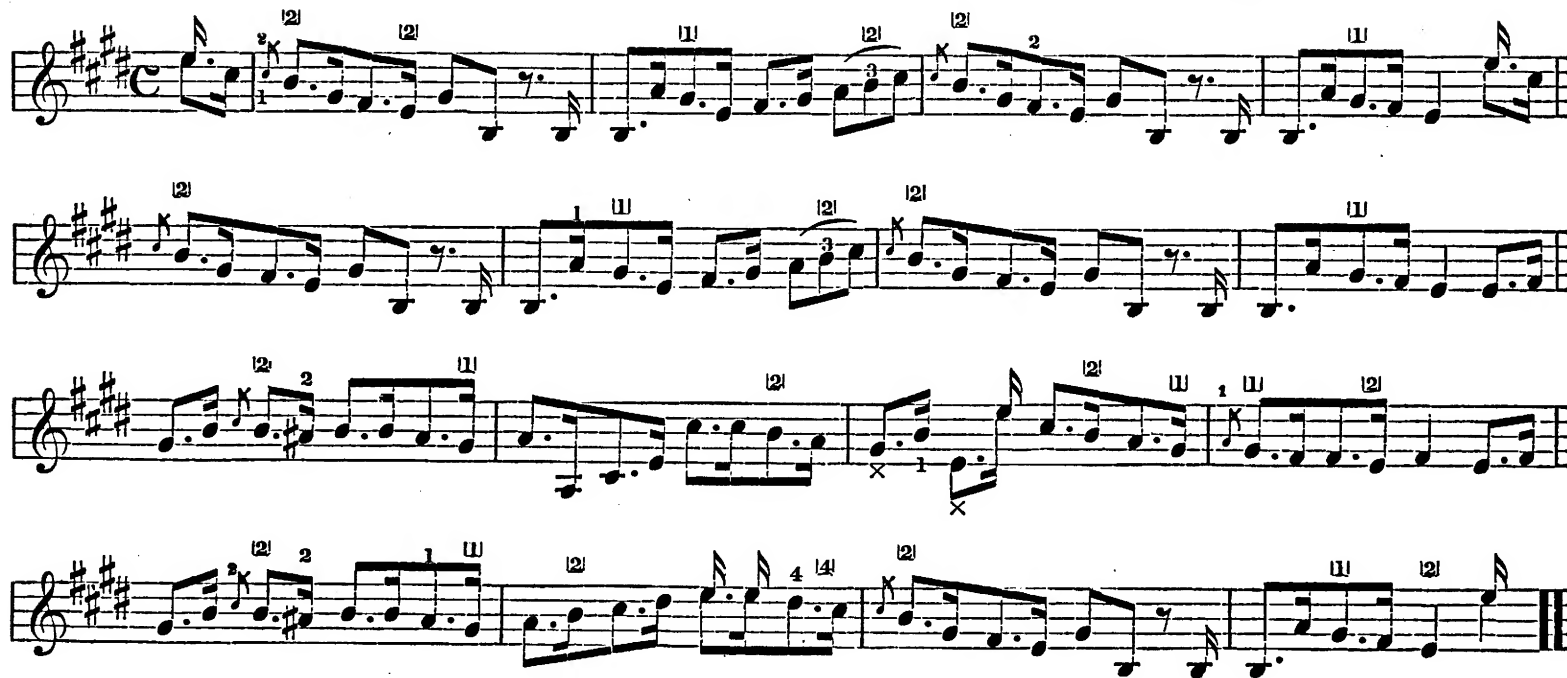




WHOLE HOG OR NONE.



WILLIE WE HAVE MISSED YOU. Jig.



THE LION. Slow Jig.

This and the following Jig are arranged to be played together.



Musical score for a piece ending with "FINE." and "D. C. AL FINE." The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a "2" above the first measure and a "1" below the first measure. The second staff continues the melody with a "4" above the first measure and a "1" below the first measure. The third staff features a series of eighth notes with a "3" above the first measure and a "1" below the first measure. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the word "FINE."

BEACON JIG.

J. B. DONNIKER.

Musical score for "BEACON JIG." by J. B. Donniker. The score consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a "Minor." above the first measure and a "2" above the first measure. The second staff continues the melody with a "4" above the first measure and a "1" below the first measure. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the word "FINE."

RATTLESNAKE JIG.

(Tune 4th string to B,
an Octave below 1st string.)

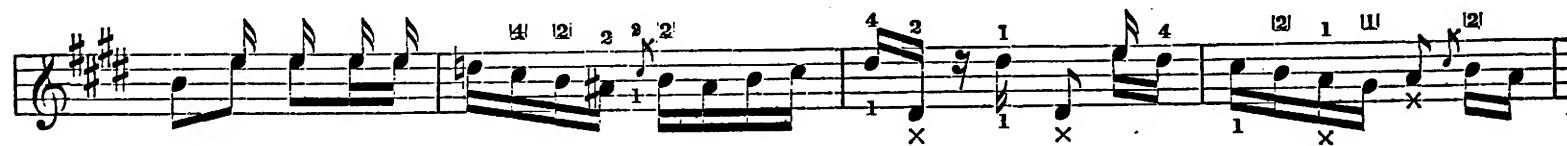
Lively.

CLOG HORNPIPE. Quick.



THE CUCKOO.

Tune 4th String to B.



FULLER'S FAVORITE. Reel.

F. B. C.

Con anima.
MINOR. 





SNODGRASS' FAVORITE. Jig.

F. B. C.





First staff of music, treble clef, key of D major (two sharps). The staff contains a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and breath marks (X). The piece concludes with a double bar line and the instruction "D. C. al fine." above the staff.

ARKANSAS TRAVELLER.

Second staff of music, treble clef, key of D major. This staff continues the melody with more complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and sixteenth notes. It includes numerous fingerings and breath marks throughout.

Third staff of music, treble clef, key of D major. Continuation of the melody with various rhythmic values and fingerings.

Fourth staff of music, treble clef, key of D major. Continuation of the melody with various rhythmic values and fingerings.

Fifth staff of music, treble clef, key of D major. Continuation of the melody with various rhythmic values and fingerings.

Sixth staff of music, treble clef, key of D major. Continuation of the melody with various rhythmic values and fingerings.

CUPID'S DREAM WALTZ.

Delicato.

Fine.

D. C.

CALABRA WALTZ.

(NEW MEXICO.)

Dolce.

7 ()*

1st

2nd

12

12



THE HOPE WALTZ.

ARRANGED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK.

STRAUSS.



(See Note below.)



NOTE.—Stop the lower note with the 4th finger on 4th string, the upper note with the 1st finger; play all the octaves in this manner.

FAIRY WALTZ.

F. B. C.

Musical score for Fairy Waltz, F. B. C. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. It consists of three staves. The first staff ends with a double bar line and the word "Fine." above it. The second staff has a bracket labeled "6 (*)" above it, indicating a repeat or a specific measure. The third staff has brackets labeled "5 (*)", "6 (*)", and "10*" above it, and ends with a double bar line and the text "D. C." above it.

CORAL POLKA.

Musical score for Coral Polka, MINOR. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F#, C#) and a 2/4 time signature. It consists of two staves. The first staff has various measure markings above it, including "2", "12", "0", "12", "2", and "12". The second staff has measure markings "1", "11", "12", "2", "2", "1", "2", "14", and "12". The word "MINOR." is written above the second staff, and "Fine." is written above the first measure of the second staff.



RAINBOW SCHOTTISCH.

ARRANGED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK.

HENRY KLEBER.





CAMILLE POLKA.

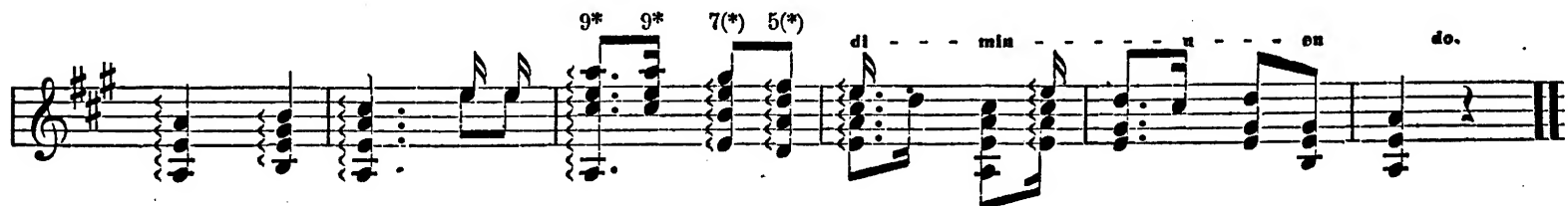
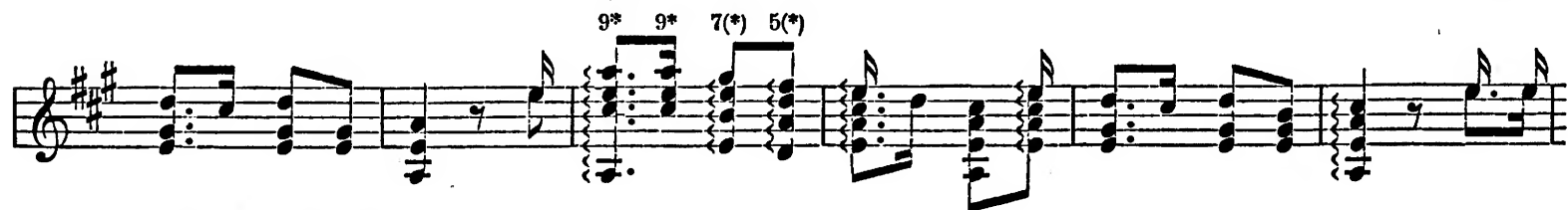
ARRANGED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK.





HOME, SWEET HOME.

ARRANGED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK.



THE CAPTAIN'S SLY GLANCE.

ARRANGED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK BY THE AUTHOR.

GUILLAUME GERVAISE.

MODERATO

Oh! they march'd through the town, with their ban - ners so .

gay, To my case - ment I ran, just to hear the band play; And I peeped through the

blind ve - ry cau - tious - ly then, Lest the neigh - bors should say that I looked at the

men. Oh! I heard not the tune, though the mu - sic was sweet, For my

The first system of the musical score is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of a vocal melody on a treble clef and a piano accompaniment on a bass clef. The vocal line begins with a half note 'men.' followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and chords in the right hand.

eyes, at the time, had a much great - er treat, For the troop was the

The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The vocal line has a slight rise in pitch towards the end of the phrase. The piano accompaniment maintains its rhythmic pattern with some harmonic variation.

fin - - est that e'er I did see, And the Cap - - tain by chance caught a

The third system shows the vocal line reaching a higher pitch range. The piano accompaniment provides a solid harmonic foundation with consistent eighth-note movement.

sly glance at me.

The final system concludes the piece. The vocal line ends with a half note 'me.' The piano accompaniment features a more active eighth-note pattern in the right hand, leading to a final chord. The piece ends with a double bar line.

ANNIE OF THE VALE.

ARRANGED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK.

COMPOSED BY J. R. THOMAS.

ALLEGRETTO.

The young stars are glow - ing, Their clear - light be - stow - ing! Their ra - diance fills the calm, clear sam - mer
 The world we in - her - it, Is charmed by thy spir - it; As ra - dant as the mild, warm sum - mer

night!
 ray!

Come forth like a fai - ry, So blithe - some and air - ry, And
 The watch - dog is snarl - ing, For fear An - nie da - ling, His

ram - ble in their soft and mys - tic light. Come, come, come, Love, come!
 beau - ti - ful young friend I'd steal a - way. Come, come, come, Love, come!

Come ere the night torch - es pale; Oh come in thy beau - ty, Thou
 Come ere the night torch - es pale; Oh come in thy beau - ty, Thou

Repeat the last eight measures for the Chorus.

mar - vel of du - ty, Dear An - nie, dear An - nie of the Vale.
 mar - vel of du - ty, Dear An - nie, dear An - nie of the Vale.

MARSEILLAISE HYMN.

ARRANGED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK BY THE AUTHOR.

The musical score is arranged for six staves, each featuring a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5, and some notes are marked with an 'x' or a 'u'. The score concludes with a double bar line on the final staff.